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efforts in their behalf, and to what an extent the people at large have confidence both in the disinterestedness and efficiency of all the Service representatives wherever they have gone.

October 28 and 30. Passed Assistant Surgeon Greene reported from Port Gibson, Miss., on the former date that the last case of fever was reported six days before, and that 2 cases remained under treatment. On the latter date he reported that no further cases had occurred.

October 28, 29, and 30. From Sanitary Inspector Porter, Pensacola, Fla.:

New cases to-day 1, deaths, 2; total cases to date, 527, total deaths, 76; under treatment, 70. Houses fumigated to-day, 226; total of two weeks, 3,026.

New cases to-day, 5, deaths, none; 1 death should be added to last night's report; total cases to date, 532, total deaths, 77; under treatment, 67. Two hundred and twelve houses fumigated to-day.

New cases to-day 6, deaths none; total cases to date 538, total deaths 77; under treatment 64. Houses fumigated to-day 273; total houses fumigated since 14th 3,511.

October 30. From Surgeon Wasdin, Gulfport, Miss.:

One new case 28th at Gulfport. Local officials still fumigating any infected premises.

October 30. Passed Assistant Surgeon Greene, Port Gibson, Miss., was directed to rejoin his station, Fort Stanton, N. Mex. Orders were issued to the following officers under Surgeon White at New Orleans: Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen to rejoin his station, Ellis Island, N. Y.; Assistant Surgeon Ebert to rejoin his station, Fort Stanton; Assistant Surgeon F. C. Smith to rejoin his station, Detroit, with leave of absence en route; Assistant Surgeon Steger to rejoin his station, Philadelphia; Assistant Surgeon Ashford to rejoin his station, Ellis Island; Assistant Surgeon Frost to rejoin his station, Baltimore; Assistant Surgeon Mullan to rejoin his station, Ellis Island; Assistant Surgeon McKeon to rejoin the United States Marine Hospital, New Orleans; and Assistant Surgeon Guthrie to proceed to Cape Fear Quarantine and report to Assistant Surgeon Warren for temporary duty. Pharmacist Morris was directed to return from New Orleans to St. Louis, Mo.

## ASIATIC CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

October 9. Consul Gaulin, Havre, France, reported through the Department of State:

The sanitary condition of the city of Havre is excellent, a fact proved by the weekly statistics of disease and mortality which, for a number of years, have been sent regularly by this consulate to the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service at Washington, D. C. Although no apprehension is felt regarding cholera here, every precaution is being taken by the health authorities of the port to prevent its introduction into the city. The officials of the French Line have (not only in conformity with the quarantine and immigration laws of the United

States, but also in the interest of their company and passengers) taken the most energetic measures to guard against the disease. In fact no tickets are sold by its agents or representatives to persons residing in or coming from cholera-infected regions. Thus, with the double incentive of safeguarding its own interests and those of the United States, the company has made it next to impossible for any person having been exposed to cholera to sail by its steamers for New York and elsewhere. As a natural sequence the most rigorous precautions are taken against the acceptance of any passenger or passengers who have been refused by other lines.

The following are the regulations which are and will be enforced by the health authorities of Havre during the existence of cholera, such regulations being subject to an even more stringent application, as occasion demands:

First. All vessels coming from the region situated between Helsingfors, Russia, and Hamburg, Germany, are subject to special surveillance.

Second. Havre pilots boarding such vessels must at once, by virtue of the sanitary regulations which they are enjoined to execute, see that all water-closets are cleaned and disinfected, and that all refuse is thrown overboard.

Third. If a case of sickness of any description exists or has existed on board these vessels, a detailed declaration in regard to the same must be made to the health authorities on arrival in the bay, and the vessel will be quarantined if the case is a suspicious one.

In the event of a case of cholera existing either on a vessel or in the city itself, the measures to be taken for isolating and treating it are those employed everywhere by modern medical science.

October 12. Asst. Surg. A. D. Foster wrote from Trieste, Austria:

During the week ending October 7, 1905, two ships bound for New York and carrying emigrants were inspected at the port of Trieste. The Cunard Steamship Company is now booking steerage passengers coming from Galicia, since according to official reports no cases of cholera or of suspected cholera have been reported from that district since about September 18. The inspection of Russian emigrants on their arrival at the railroad station at Trieste is being continued by the physicians of the local health office.

October 14 and 16. Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reported from Berlin, Germany:

Cholera has appeared in Stolpe, a small place near Oranienburg, less than 20 kilometers from Berlin, on the River Havel. The outbreak occurred among Hungarian workmen. Two have died, and 6 other workmen with symptoms resembling cholera are interned under observation. Last week a death occurred in one of these Hungarian emigrant families and the family and contacts were isolated in the hospital in Oranienburg. Cholera barracks have been prepared at Stolpe by order of the government, and stringent measures are being taken to stamp out the disease.

According to the latest official statistics there are now 110 persons under medical observation on the Stolpe estate, all laborers with their children. Their condition is stated to be satisfactory, and the authorities confidently expect to be able to release them within a few days. Another report claims that there are still 9 "bacilli bearers" in Stolpe and 3 in Oranienburg in the cholera barracks. The origin of cholera at Stolpe has been traced to the waters of the river Havel. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the rivers Spree and Havel have a network of canals extending to the Elbe and the Oder. The river Vistula flows from Warsaw (Russia) to the Baltic Sea, with Königsberg and Dantzic, in Prussia, as its seaports; the river Oder, with the Warta as an affluent, debouching into the large harbor at Stettin. Then there is the Weser, making a vast area of west central Germany tributary to Bremen; the Rhine with its branches; the navigable Main, Neckar, and

Mosel, traversing the whole western portion of the Empire. These natural water courses have been deepened, improved, and supplemented by lateral canals. Berlin is located in the midst of the level, sandy plain of Brandenburg, about midway between the Oder, which flows down on the east from Upper Silesia past Breslau and Frankfort to Stettin, and the Elbe, which is navigable from Hamburg up past Magdeburg to Schandau, beyond Dresden. Between these main arteries of river traffic flows the Spree, a short, tortuous, and variable river, which widens at many points into small lakes, and, after flowing through Berlin, discharges its waters at Spandau into the Havel, a bayou or chain of lakes, which has its source in the Province of Mecklenburg, and flows thence southward past Potsdam, where it turns westward and flows into the Elbe at Havelburg. This is the direct water route between Berlin and Hamburg. The news, therefore, that the Havel waters are infected with cholera has caused considerable anxiety in Berlin.

The total number of cholera cases registered since the present outbreak now amounts, according to the *Reichsanzeiger*, to 275 (with 91 deaths). Personal inquiry at the imperial health office in Berlin confirms the fact that there has been absolutely no concealment. The authorities have taken the public fully into their confidence. Daily bulletins are prepared at the ministry of interior and immediately handed over to the *Reichsanzeiger* for publication. Dr. Edgar Wutzdorff, the director of the imperial health office, stated to a representative of this consulate-general that the sanitary authorities had not been taken by surprise. The present outbreak of cholera, he said, would be stamped out without any unnecessary interference with trade and traffic.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

*Smallpox on steamship Nord America at Ellis Island immigration station, New York.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, October 27, as follows:

On the afternoon of the 27th instant a case of smallpox was detected on the steamship *Nord America*, from the ports of Naples and Palermo.

The eruption was papular with the vesiculation just beginning. Practically all the 1,400 passengers had passed. Fifty-nine of this passenger's immediate associates were detained and have been this morning taken by Doctor Doty for detention. Work on the line was at once stopped and the passengers of the steamships *Pretoria* and *Scotia*, about 1,000 in number, were returned to their respective vessels for the night.

The medical officers and employees have been vaccinated and the privilege has been extended to the immigration service.

Full precautions, in the way of disinfection, have been taken to protect incoming passengers.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

*Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Oct. 21, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains .....	136
Persons held .....	0